VIETNAM

July 28, 1969

No. 227

3,310 U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN IN NORTH VIET NAM

Mp to July 25, 1969:

Two Crucial

Information Weekly - f.O. : 45 Tran Hung Dao Str

RESIDENT Ho Chi Minh's appeal on the occasion of July 20 reaffirmed in clearest terms the Vietnamese people's position regarding the two crucual issues now under discussion within the Viet Nam set-tlement: the withdrawal of Amer-ican troops and the holding of general elections in Saith Viet. elections in South Viet Nam

Issues

elections in South Viet Nam.

Energhody homes how obtainate the
ruling circles in Washington are on
both subjects. Prompted by their desire
to cling to South Vit. Nam at any
rate, they have been refusing to withdrum all U.S. and satellite troops
from three Visibly trying to touch
the chausinistic string of the Amertian poolt. Heavy Cabot Lodge declared at the 53th session of the Paris
conference that such a withfeatural
tion." So, after having committed an
armed aggression against South Viet
Nam and occupied militarily hes tertory, the Junetican imperialists are: Nam and occupied militarily her ter-ritory, the Innerican imperialists are exacting a price for the cessation of such an aggression and occupation, and this price is precisely the permis-sion given to them to impose their no-colonialism in South Viet Nam by rather political methods.

To soothe U.S. public opinion which has been pressing for the repartitation of the GIs, President Nixon recently opened a salety-valve by ordering that 25,000 U.S. toops be pulled out, which is in essence a Uritchery'. as President Ho Chi Minh put it in his appeal, This more, to loudly bullyhooded by Washington's propaganda machine, was also aimed at making people believe that the U.S. plan to "Vietnamize" the war was in

a groove. But nobody was taken in: if so many clite U.S. divisions had been badly trounced in South Viet Nam, how could puppet soldiers with no morale assume their combat burden?

President Ho Chi Minh has made unequivocally plain the Vietnamese people's demand: "The Vietnamese people firmly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops, of all U.S. and satellite troops, not the withdrawal of only 25,000 or 250,000 or 500,000 men, but a total, complete, unconditional with-drawal."

TURNING to the question of future general elections to South Minh pointed out in his appeal: "After the total withdrawal of the U.S and sitellite troops and the complete liberation of South Viet Nam from England (South Viet Nam, ellow 1 titled programme, elect a constituent assembly, work out a Constituent assembly, democratic general elections will be absolutely impossible."

(Continued page 2)

ALWAYS ON THE LOOK OUT FOR ENEMY PLANES! (Young girls of Hanoi X factory self-defence unit)



South Viet Nam

Repeated PLAF Attacks in Saigon Periphery, South of DMZ and Western High Plateaux.

- O PLAF onset on My Tho town, on base of US Division 9 and on 6 sub-sectors: 700 enemy troops put out of action.
- ⊙ Enemy convoy on Highway No 13 ambushed: 62 vehicles destroyed, 200 GI casualties.
- · Many columns of US Airborne Division 101 intercepted at A Bia (Northwest): 280 Gls killed, 11 aircraft downed.
- . A Civil guard company wiped out southwest of Da Lat, 30 military vehicles wrecked on Road No 19 (East of Pleiku).

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In "De - Americanizing" the War, Washington Admits U.S. Failure in South Viet Nam.

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South Viet Nam and the Anniversary of the Signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements

ON APOLLO 11

(A commentary by NHAN DAN on July 27, 1969)

Some people may think

that since the U.S. has been

able to send men to the

problem on the earth it

cannot solve. But the fact is

that while U.S. science and

technique has attained such

heights in relation to the moon, the U.S. ruling circles are at a loss to find a way

out of the general crisis and unavoidable coll pse of the

capitalist system, neither can they get the better of the Vietnamese people who are fighting, millions as one

man, for independence and freedom. The greatest force on this earth is that of hun-

dreds and thousands of mil

and struggling for a jus

lions of people closely united

and strugging for a just cause, unerringly guided by a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist line. No matter what economic and military potentials and what ultra-

modern scientific and techn

cal means may be used by the imperialists, if they are intended for the attainment

of unjust objectives their dismal defeat is a certainty;

this truth has been borne out by the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam. Everyone knows that the U.S. imperialists have been making tremendous efforts

in this war, but their set

backs have been only

proportionate to their endeav

ours. Obstinately persisting

in an adventurist policy in

the hope of gaining thei unjust ends, they will inevi

tably heading towards complete failure and will have to bear the disastrous

matter what forces and what

methods theirs may be.

unforesecable conse

In our time science and technique is making giant strides. In the conquest of feats have been achieved in a very short time. The first socialist country succeeded on Oct. 4, 1957 in launching the first man-made satellite short time. The first of the earth and on April 12, naut Gagarin, thus opening to man the way into the space. Since then, the Soviet Union has not ceased tions to world science and technique for the knowledge of the cosmos and the celestial bodies of the solar system, and Venus which are separa ted from the Earth by milli-

At present, by landing men on the moon, the United States has accomplished an outstanding exploit. It is the result of the work of many scientists and technicians, of tens of thousands of workers and of a great number of cosmonauts in the United States. It constitutes an important landmark in the conquest of the space by man. It cannot be viewed separately from the common achivements of human ience, more especially from lose of the Soviet Union in the field of cosmics cience.

While correctly assessing the new feat of American science and technique, world progressive opinion has not failed to expose the Nixon administration's taking advan-tage of the landing of the two Americans on the moon to ballyhoo about U.S. "good will for peace". In the last

few days, by every means and tricks, the United States has been using the Apollo 11 performance for psywar purposes, at once "sensational" and crafty. After Apollo 11 had returned safely to the earth, Nixon commenced his tour round the globe to sell his 'peace' ware adorned with a " moon " label in an attempt to cover up U.S. imperialistic war

not easily taken in. Fully aware of the true nature and reactionary policy of U.S. imperialism, they are looking not at the moon but at U.S. deeds on the earth. The fact is that the U.S. imperialists are carrying on their policy of oppression, exploitation, aggression and enslavement wherever they set foot. An eloquent proof of this can be found in the pursuance of the aggressive war by the U.S. which is daily committing extremely inhuman atrocities in South Viet Nam and stubbornly opposing the overall solu able, put forward by the South Viet Nam NFL and Provisional Revolutionary

The American government must understand that so long as the U.S. is not will-ing to withdraw uncondi-tionally all American tionally all American and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, to leave the South Vietnamese people to settle their own affairs without foreign interference, the Vietnamese people have to go on resisting U.S. aggres-sion, and no display of force, no trickery whatsoever can weaken their resolve.

Government.

A T the 27th session of the Paris Conference, Mr, Xuan Thuy, head of the DRVN government delega-tion, once again emphasized that the U.S. policy of intervention and aggression was cause of the serious situation obtaining now in Viet Nam. There lies the knot of the Viet Nam problem, he said, so a sound settlement requires the removal of this knot. The DRVN envoy reaffirmat that in fighting against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese people were only acting by their legitimate right to self-defence. The U.S. demand for "mutual troops withdrawal" was many times

The speech delivered by Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the South Viet Nam Republic PRG, also highlighted the soundness of the NFL proposal and the U.S. ma-nœuvres aimed at eluding this offer, especially the tricky 'withdrawal of 25,000 GIs' from South Viet Nam and the 'free election' proposal of Nguyen Van Thieu.

why it should not take these

ten points as a basis for a settlement conducive to a

prompt cessation of the war and early return of peace in South Viet Nam.

Concerning the recent South Viet Nam tour of General Wheeler, U.S. Joint Chief of Staffs, the South

27th Plenary Session of Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (July 24, 1969)

Mr. XUAN THUY: "The honour of the United States lies precisely in an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam"

condemned and rejected by the DRVN delegation as utterly unreasonable.

After recalling the Victnam ese people's position as it was expounded in President Ho Chi Minh's appeal on the occasion of July 20 concern-ing the withdrawal of Amer-ican troops and the holding of general elections in South Nam, the DRVN chief negotiator declared that the honour of the United States lay precisely in an end to this tragedy that the Viet Nam war was, and which was ought about by the United

Once again, he rejected the 'free elections' in South Viet Nam' proposed by Nguyen Van Thieu under U.S. instigation. In realfirming the DRVN government unreserved support for the 10-point overall solution put forward by the NFL, he concluded that if the Nixon adminis-tration really wanted peace, there would be no reason

Viet Nam Republic repres entative said that President Nixon had sent him to South Viet Nam to drive ahead the implementation of the 'ma-xinum military pressure' policy on the South Vietnamese people. Wheeler boast-ed that the U.S. strategy now applied in South Viet Nam was a sound one and he advocated that U.S. forces should continue their offen sive operations. He also declared that the plan to 'Vietnamize' the war must be 'spaced' and that there-fore, by the end of 1970, the U.S. would not be able to pull out all its troops from South Viet Nam; as regards U.S. payal and air forces they should station for longer time in South Viet Nam to back the puppet army, Wheeler recommended

All this exposed the du-plicity of U.S. protestations of its 'good will for peace', Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh con-

Wheeler in South Viet Nam TWO CRUCIAL ISSUES

AFTER a 4-day "fact-find-ing tour" in South Viet Nam, U.S General E. Wheeler admitted that "Vietnamization" the war could not be comhad hoped for (BBC, July 21).

Yet, before leaving Sai-gon, he had the cheek to proclaim that he had got a "fine impression" from his stay, and that although he had been a frequent visitor to South Vietnam over the past six years, the situation this time was by far the best

One may recall that in his May 14 speech, Nixon had said: We have ruled out attempting to impose a purely military situation on the bat-tlefield."

For his part, Clifford had

admitted that the Americans could not hope to get any more advantage through American military power and that it was high time they stopped getting involved (Los Angeles Times, June 22).

In other words, even Wheeler's superiors have had to admit the bankruptcy of the American "local war" in Viet Nam. And yet, this mi litarily desperate situation (Clifford's opinion) has been found by Wheeler "far better than 6 years ago. The psy-chowar trick Wheeler is trying to perform in the hop of soothing American public opinion is but a farce

The aim of Wheeler's tour in South Viet Nam is to give a further impetus to Nixon's war of aggression. Of the four days he spent there, ences with Thieu, Ky and Huong in order to "promote the Vietnamization of the war", that is, to carry on the American war of aggression through the use of puppet troops. Wheeler said expli-citly that he had given no instructions to the American command to change any thing to the policy of bringing "the replacement of American troops will take a long time" (Al-P, July 21).

further evidence of the Ni xon clique's obduracy. In spite of their heavy setbacks, the American aggressors still show the greatest mulishness

Ouan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army), July 23, 1969 (continued from page 1)

In the light of such a posi-tion, all American proposals regarding "free elections" "electoral committee", etc... "electoral committee", etc...
are but useless attempts to
heep in office a "Government" faithful to Washington.
Indeed, if Nguyen Van
Thieu's "free elections"
should be held according to American plans, none other than the Saigon administra-tion would be entrusted with the responsibility for the reunization of these elections and the puppet army with the job of keeping order during the electoral period whereas members of the Resistance willing to take part in the elections would have to lay down their weapons and accept the Constitution of the

The rejection of the Nguyen Van Thieu " 6-point proposal

by the Vietnamese people has been called for their legitimate firmness in the defence of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and the Vietnamese people's fun-damental national rights.

Minh's appeal has shown the way to the Vietnamese people in the pre-sent stage of their struggle to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve the ultimate reunification of the country At the same time, it has cast a crude light on the sinister designs of the American neo-colonialists. But whatever their schemes, as President Ho Chi Minh has remarked, their defeat is a foregone conclusion, and our fighters and countrymen are resolved to march forward, with un swerving confidence in their

VIET NAM COURIE!

Warm Welcome to President North Viet Nam IN BRIEF Ho Chi Minh's Appeal

ON the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, a grand meeting sponsored by the Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front was held on the evening ratherland front was held on the evening of July 19, 1969 in Hanoi. Present at the meeting were many State leaders and representatives of various political parties and mass organizations and of fighters and workers in the capital city.

Premier Pham Van Dong read President Ho Chi Minh's appeal on the occasion of

warm ovation from the attendance who passed a resolution expressing the will of North Viet Nam's fighters and people to "carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the com-plete withdrawal of U.S, troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the South, pefend the North and achieve ultimate peaceful reunification of the country."
(President Ho Chi Minh's appeal, July 20.

The following passage in the resolution vividly expresses the feelings of our 17 million fighters and compatriots in North Viet Nam: "Honouring their solemn pledge to our Southern fellow-countrymen and fighters in the, "Brass Wall of the Fatherland", our people and fighters in the North undertake to vigorously push forward eco-nomic and cultural construction and develop ment and national defence so that the North will be strengthened day by day: they pro-mise to promptly meet the needs of the great ready to frustrate every plot of the American imperialists.

On these last few days, similar rallies w held in various localities, mainly on the combat and work sites. Fired by the burning words of our respected leader and responding to the call of the Fatherland, our Northern fighters and fellow-countrymen will achieve new exploits in the fighting and in production.

• In the first half of 1969, the aggregate value of industrial production rose by 17.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. For rice, the average yield increased by 1.7 per cent. Subsidiary food crops and industrial crops expanded respectively by 2.14, and 5 per cent

• In the first half of 1969, local industry of Thanh Hoa province supplied to agriculture a number of farm implements from 10 to 50 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year (according to categories).

• The Secondary Agricultural School at Phu Tho (Vinh Phu province) has finished training the first batch of 200 students of ethnic minorities. With their great familiarity with plants growing in their region such as cotton, lack trees, they will work in the mountainous districts of Thanh Son and

• The first batch of infant school teachers has graduated from their Central School. Among the 150 new graduates, 37 belong to various ethnic minorities

 Under the aegis of the Hanoi section of the Viet Nam Vriters' and Artists' Association, the Education Service and the Committee for Children in the capital, an exhibition of over one thousand drawings made by children was put up in Hanoi.

Ha Tinh and the Production AGAIN FROM ITS RUINS FTER many tracks, ra-

ther bumpy, Cam Nhuong commune, lying on the sea-shore, unveiled before us its accusing ruins amidst an efflorescence of bamboos, sweet-smelling to Europeans. Cam Nhuong port with a fish-sauce (nuc mam) making establishmen Here live 1,400 households with a total of 6,500 inhabi-tants including 628 Catholies, scattered over an area of about I square kilometre. The villagers make their living mainly out of seafishing and salt-producing.

In 1965 when the energy began his attacks on Cam Nhuong with aircraft and artillery from 7th Fleet warships, old agers and children were evacuated. Party memthe youth, determined to keep up production, stayed behind.

Here I must produce facts and figures proving once

A shock youth unit reparing a road damaged

more the brutality and fierceness of the American bomb ing raids on this small port which, strategically or even which, strategically of tactically, posed no threat to the Yankee military, exvery nose of the enemy. had the audacity to carry or fishing calmly off the coast at immediate range of the gaping muzzles of the 7th Fleet heavy guns — an into-lerable challenge to the "bosses of the free world"

In 4 years, the aggressors flew against this village a frightening total of 523 sor-ties from Thailand and South Viet Nam and 821 from the 7th Fleet, In all 27,000 bombs and rockets had been released by U.S. aircraft on Cam Nhuong, among them 3,440 bombs of from 100 to

500 kilos. As for the 7th Fleet warships, they were far from lagging behind. They had fired 33 rockets and 1,802 projectiles on the locality. In the period from March 1968 to the end of October the same year alone, as many as 185 destruction strikes were carried out on the commune. That means an average of 4 bombs or shells per head. In terms of property lost, up to 85% of all the dwellings with 1,951 lamaged. Fishing boats were subjected to furious and endless attacks and 90% of the fleet or 117 boats were put out of commission. If I cite these figures, far from zone, it is to emphasize the fero ity and ruthlessness of the American war criminals. I could see with my own eyes that in this village, considered to be rich, not a single stone house had been left standing. Everywhere bombs craters, some abutted everywhere ruins, maimed ing nature, rent your heart. The victims were, however,

not many thanks to effective safety measures. We can mention the case of Nguyen Hau Dieu who lost his wife Hau Dieu who lost his wife and 4 of his children during a bombing by "co-ordinates reading" nd that of the familyof Bui Xuan Thuc who was killed together with his leaving 4 orphans, the oldest being 10 years old and the youngest 4 months. Making a tour of the village, I visited

boat was blasted by a mine and who is now paralysed from the waist down because of serious injuries. He was there, stretched out on a mat in this modest fisherman's hut, his eyes bright with fever, staring at us as if we were from another world. Next, I met Nguyen Thi Next, I met Nguyen Thi Ngoet, a young smiling and rather shy girl of 18. As her boat had been sunk by the American bandits and all her comrades killed, she swam 4 days and 4 nights in the She explained to me that she had had the presence of mind to tie up her long hair to a length of bamboo, material the boats are built of, and so she could remain afloat... Such examples speak volumes for the stamina of

and Communication Battle

The Yankee pirates had stopped at nothing to break, materially and morally the resistance power of the inhabitants of Cam Nhuong, Nevertheless, the latter had got the better of the aggressors, making shift with conventional weapons and especially light weapons. As a matter of fact, the com-mune had been credited with having brought down 5 enemy planes including two AD 6's. In close coor-dination with the local people's militia, the villagers even captured a USAF

blems to be solved at all cost also cropped up for the people of the place. territory of

Nhuong is bordered by a 4-km coastline. How to ensure its security in face of the probable landing of units of enemy commandos and saboteurs? In the teeth of fierce bombings, vigilance had not been relaxed for a single moment, and throughout the war, each group landed by the enemy was quickly

The government has conferred 5 Military Exploit Medals on Cam Nhuong on account of its virtually daily combat and production achievements. In fact, in 4 years, this locality caught 2,058 tons of fish and supplied 2,603 tons of salt. Communications were kept open by the inhabitants themselves who had quarried 13,662 cubic metres of stone for road repair and maintenance. One can thus understand better how and why, at viilage level, the Fourth Zone have been able to "hold their ground" and "produce" in face of the fury of the U.S. war machine let loose

DONG LOC AND SHOCK YOUTH BRIGADE 557

THE province of Ha Tinh, together with that of Quang Binh and the Vinh Linh area, was, for certain, the North Viet Nam province worst hit by bomb-ings concentrated on comings concentrated on com-munication lines between

(continued page 7)

Washington Admits U.S. Failure in South Viet Nam

(Concluded)

FOURTH INFANTRY DIVISION OUT OF STEAM IN WESTERN HIGHLANDS

THIS division was created from scratch to respond to West-morehard's S.O.S. following the district of the scratch of the scretch of the scratch of the scrat

The next campaign did not bring any improvement to the situation, and thousands of GIs were put out of action, especially in the battles of Nov. 3, 1967 at Dran, and of Aug. 7, Nov. 17 and Dec. 11, 1967 in the Dac To area.

During the 1968 PLAF 'Tet' offensives, under fire in the whole of its occupation zone stretching from Buom Me Thuot to Kontum, the 4th Infantry lost 5,000 men killed or concentration in the first week alone. Concentration in the first seek alone and the first for the deadly shelling by Liberation gumens. Its' sweep' efforts to case adverse pressure produced no better results. As a matter of fact, around 1966, its is Brigade had to withdraw, exhausted, from the outer bett, and the narrow area controlled by the U.S.-puppets in Kontum province kept shrinking, as the 1.5; press venue kept shrinking, as the 1.5; press

Today, withdrawn into its bases and abandoning the Dac To area, North of Kontum, the 4th Infantry is lending itself to the "de-Americanization of the war "experiment by turning over the Plei Can—Ben Het area to the pupped troops.

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION BOGGED DOWN IN THE MEKONG ALLUVIUMS

THE Mekong Delta, South Vict Nam's biggest reservoir of manpower and wealth, has always been one of the areas the control of which is considered by the US-puppets to be decisive for the war rissue. As early as Summer 1066, Westmoreland would have committed one of his marine divisions to this area if the marine divisions to this area if the trap laid South of the 17th parallel. With an eye to this strategic objective, a division had undergone special training in Kansas so that, according to the U.S. press, each combat section or each platoon was able to move swiftly and noiselessly in the trivers, Subsequently, the 9th Infantry, a veteran of the Normandy landing during World War 11, was shipped to the war zone in the Me-

kong delta where it was based early in 1997.

Harilly had it been installed in Lound on Faigon, when it saw the first anti-U.S. guerilla belt of the Mckong Delta set up around its Rach Kien base. In a to-week period, from Feb. 20 to May 2, 1967, it sustained nearly 2,500 casualties, 900 of them around Rach Kien.

In course of time, the 9th Infantry's fief extended gradually to the

My Tho, Ben Tre, Tra Vinh, Can Tho, etc... At the same time, its setbacks also increased and worsened. The Binh Duc base, the Division's HQ, near My Tho, was subjected to an average of 2 attacks per week between Feb. 23 and June 6, 1060. Total U.S. losses in the 2,21to Gls killed or wounded, 174 planes and helicopters destroyed on the ground or shot down, 1r4 military vehicles burnt or wrecked, 50 heavy cannons and mortars put out of commission, i) war vessels sunk or damaged, 17 bejstic depots

As for the PLAF of Ben Tre province, they foiled the river assault tactics applied by the 9th Infantry and Giong Trom river became a real graveyard of U.S. vessels. In the past 17 months, this division suffered 18,000 men wiped out, 536 vessels sent to the bottom or set on fire and 206 aircraft downed.

It is clear that the oth Infantry has disappointed the "Pentagon East". The fact that its command has changed hands 4 times in 2 years shows in what dire straits in the major part of the contingent of U.S. troops to be brought home in July, while "the vast reserved man-power and wealth"—the Mekong Delta (it is hard to imagine how this major objective of the U.S. command will be attained after the withdrawal of the oth Infantry whereas the very for its realisation.

AMERICAL DIVISION, ONE OF THE 'RECORD-HOLDERS' IN SOUTH VIET NAM

THE origin of this unit, which retakes the name of a division having fought in the Pacific against Japan and de-activated in 1945, goes back to the misfortune of the marines in the First Tactical

In April 1967, Westmoreland mustered the 101st Airborne Brigade, the 196th Light Infantry Brigade and the 3rd Brigade of the Tropic Lightning to form the Orecon Task Force and hurl it into the provinces

Southeast of Da Nang to support the marines, hard pressed since the end of 1966. However, after 7 month's operations, 4,000 Gl's of this unit were put out of action. The need areas for the permanent duty of force of intervention in this sector. The US command raised the *Americal** Division in Nov. 1967, composed of the *above-mentioned 1961h Brigade and 2 other brigades the 1981h and the 1981h and the 1981h.

Under the hammering blows of the patriots, this sustained the heaviest losses any U.S. division has ever experienced in South Viet Nam.

In the first to days of 1908, the 1964 Brigade was bloodied in the Que Son area (43 km South of Da Nang). At the time of the 1968 Tet offensives, the divisions of 1968 Tet offensives, the Sand paratropp / Brigade hurriedly brought in from the States. Immediately after this replenishment, it Ngang; the 1964 and 1964 brigades and an armoured regiment paid a 1961 of 2,000 CHz, 7,4 aucreaft shot down or blasted to pieces on the 1964 the 1964 States of 1965 Tet of 1965

At the flare-up on the night of Aug. 22, 1968, its HQ and those of its 3 brigades came under attack and were hally battered, and 6 months later, until this date, the HQ's of the 196th brigades were reduced to rubble and 3 of its dirfields (including Chu Lai) heavily

During the 1969 post-Tet offensives, this division took 5,000 casualties and from May 12 to May 15, 2,000 more GI's were disabled.

HERO OF HAMBURGER HILL

(A BIA) HOLOCAUST

N July 30, 1055, the Governor of Sonth Viet Nam in the person of Ambassador Maxwell Taylor and Generalissimo Westmoreland made a trip to Cam Ranh to welcome to Soath Viet Nam the 1st Brigade of a division of which they had been lens. It was the toolst Airborne, blorn 23 years ago, in August 1942.

One mouth and a half later, during its lirst large-scale engagement at Thunan and Spit. 8, 1059, this and 9 helicopters and 1 plane. Since then, it has been hadly nauled especially in the area between Tuy Hoa and the sea coast and in Kontum — Dac To (Western Highlands).

In Dec. 1967, the division was

brought to full strength by the addition of 2 other brigades and for more than a year afterwards, it was pinned down in the Hue — Da Nang sector, transformed into a 2nd air mobile division

The fame this unit soon earned has been the target of many ironical remarks on the part of the Western press and other "friendly" units. When in April-May 1969, 4,000 GVs of the total Ariborne sweeping for a weeks a vallet in killing only one "VC", UPI philosophically opined that it was but one of its many beatings of the air. Others thought that the Division command had closen this area known to be desert

More "resounding" still was the A Bia affair, the misfortune of Hamburger Hill termed by Senator Edward Kennedy as "Both senseless and irresponsible".

The fact was that, in the heat of the game, the Americans had sacrificed, between May 12 and May 25 last, 1,800 GPs to occupy for a few days this lost hill in the A-So Valles contact the country of the

FOR all their efforts, the U.S. imperialists have missed their fundamental objectives. The of full-strength U.S. divisions and divisions have been unable to destroy the adverse battle corps. Their losses have increased at an accelerated rate and are already heavier than those in their puppers are sinking still more deeply in an irremediable defensive posture and are lighting now to delay and limit

In such conditions, to think of pulling out US. troops and replacing them with puppet troops is a quack remedy designed to dupe the American and world public. Perhaps those who favour it may not be aware of that nevertherless, they know only out in South Viet Nam will only court more serious setbacks. The morale of the GPs has been dropping disastrously and the Dully Telegraph (March 2, 1999) disclosed that turer is on an average a desertion in the School deserters in 1968.

To no avail, Westmoreland came to welcome home the first home-coming contingents and extol U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, The lucky GT's who leave our country alive do not do so as winners, and clearly they are not to blame. 'De-Americanisation' is merely a U.S. confession of failure of U.S. armed forces in an imperialist war against a people who are resolved to defend their national imberitance and prospective of the property of the control of the property of the control of the cont

SOUTH VIET NAM AND THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE 1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS

"The U.S. must end its war of aggression, withdraw unconditionally all its troops and those of its satellites and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves"

(Statement by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam)

"THE 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, result of the victories recorded by the people in our whole country in their protracted, valiar t struggle against the French colonialists, have recognized the independence, overeignty, unity and territorial interrity of Viet Nam.

"In their design to turn South Viet Nam into a new-type colony and military base of the U.S. and prolong the partition of Viet Nam, however, the U.S. imperialists in the past fifteen years have been using a puppet regime as an instrument of aggression, and waging a war of the most savage kind in history on the Vietnamese pecole..."

"For the sake of their Fatherland's independence and freedom, the fourteen million herois South Vietnamese in the past fifteen years have been fighting continuously against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. Under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam have defeated the U.S. 'special uar' and are folling the U.S.

" lineed with complete collapse, the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration is desperately clinging to the U.S. while ruthlessly cracking down upon anyone standing for peace, independence and neutrality, whose advocates include people of various religious communities, inte lectuals, students, businessmen, and members of the puppet army and administration. The latter is opposing with tooth and nail the formation of a national coalition government. In so doing, it is bafling the aspirations of the people of all strata in South Vict Nam for independence, peace and national

"Due to the obduracy of the U.S. and the Saigon puspet administration, the Paris Conference on Viet Nam has made no progress so far. The Nixon administration must be hold entirely responsible for this deadlock.

"The South Vietnamese people cheriah peace, but that must be a peace in independence and freedom. In the U.S. stubbornly prolongs the stame of aggression in Soath Viet Saum, the people here will fight on stubbornly, till not a single U.S. aggressor soldier is left. The recent convention of the South, Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the establishment of the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Governing Control of the Congress of Revolutionary Governing Control of the Co

ment constituted a new, very great achievement of the South Viet Nam revolution, and a manifestation of the South Vietnamese people's iron determination to win complete victory for their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

"Prompted by its desire to settle

peacefully the South Viet Nam issue on the basis of the guarantee of the South Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Covernment has endorsed the 10-point overall solution of the NFL as its position at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. The Nixon administration must respond seriously to that proposal and comply with the imperative demands of the American people and the world's peoples in general for an end to the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam the complete and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and the settlement by the South Vietnamese people themselves of their internal affairs, without foreign interference. Such is the honourable way out for the U.S.

"The people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam sincerely thank the socialist countries and friends in all the five continents for the great sympathy with. and great support and assistance to, the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. We thank the progressive people in the United States for valiantly and continuously pushing up the movement against the U.S war of aggression in Viet Nam. We thank various international democratic organizations and the governments and peoples of those coun-tries now taking part in the campaign of solidarity with the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

"The RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government appeals to various governments and organizations, progressives in the world, and the peace -, freedom - and justiceloving people in the United States, to urge that the US respect the basic principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, i. e, the inde pendence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam and to give more vigorous support, moral and material, to the South Vietnamese people, till the complete victory of their struggle against US aggres sion, for national salvation".

"Resolutely continue the struggle to achieve our people's fundamental objectives — independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful reunification of the country"

> (Statement by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation)

THE South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the firm their complete agreement with the statement issued by the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government on the occasion of July 20 this year, which most clearly expounds our people's militant, resolute and clear-cut stand, and goodwill which is radiant with the

light of justice.

"In the 'Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom's spirit, with the resolve to 'fight until the American quit and the pupper's topple, all our practical revolutionary actions, resolutely keep up the fight to the end in order to attain our fundamental objectives—independence democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful reunification of the countries of the coun

"Rallied around the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, all the South Vietnamese people will be on their mettle in the resistance against the U.S. and for national

salvation until complete victory, in response to President Ho Chi Minhi's sacred appeal 'So long as an aggressor remains on our soil, we must continue to fight to wipe him out.

is that as the aggressor, the U.S. must stop its aggression, and as it has illegally brought its troops and troops of its satellites here, it must pull all of them out, together with all military personnel, weapons and war means, without laying down any condition. The U.S. must do so in abidance by the spirit and letter of the Geneva- Agreements. To solve U.S. must first of all recognize and respect the independence, sover eignty, unity and territorial inte grity of Viet Nam, as specified by the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet clique does not represent anybody. must sincerely respect our people's self-determination. The South Vietself-determination. The South Vict-namese people are within their right to settle among themselves their own affairs, without foreign interferent

"For the survival of the nation, for the sake of national independence and sovereignty, let's over-throw the traitorous Thieu-Ky-Huong administration and build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral Viet Nam and progress toward the peaceful reunification of the country"

(Statement by the Vict Nam Alliance of National

AlTHFUL to its political program of the Viet Sum Milance
Poter Forces, solemnly declares;

"The U.S. must unconditionally
withdraw its troops and those of its
satellites from Viet Nam and recognize the fundamental rights of the
Vietnamese peoply
vietnamese
vietnamese peoply
vietnamese

"We warmly support the July 20, 1969 statement of the Provisional

- Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

"We approve and support the most righteous struggle of all the strata of the townspeople to recover inidependence, end the war, discard the Thiru-Ky-Huong war cabifiet and set up a peace cabinet...

and set up's peace controlly on this control is the occasion will not be seen as the control is controlled by the control is controlled by the controlled by

revolutionary flame every-where in Latin America,

kindling there many other Cubas and Viet Nams. THE U.S. reneging on its signature, has been over On this occasion the Vietthe past seven years namese people express their evetematically sabotaging wishes to the Cuban people, the dear brothers, comrades the rofe Geneva Agreement on I see It and its stoomes and comrades in arms of the assassinated Foreign Minister Vietnamese people Quinim Pholsena and took a sympathy, support and assist-ance full of socialist fervour further step in undermining and in line with proletarian internationalism, have been giving us a strong fillip. We the Provisional National Union Government of the Kingdom of Laos installed sure you of our resolve to assure you of our resolve to fight and to win; we shall fight perseveringly and shall win. We shall win great, complete success in the liber-ation of the South and defence under the terms of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos. By their military coup on April 19, 1964, they compleof the North and ultimately tely tornedged the Proviachieve the peaceful reuni-fication of the country, Such sional National Union Government and turned the present singleness of purpose of ours has been inspired by our own interest and also Vientiane administration. headed by Prince Souvanna those of Cuba and by the revolutionary cause of the Phouma into a tool of the United States' new intervenworld's peoples tion and aggression in Laos under the form of a "special

Long live the everlasting solidarity and militant friendship between our two peo-

Cuba si, Yanki no! Viet Nam si, Yanki no!

PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG'S The U.S. Must Leave the Laotians To Settle Their Own Affairs

(Property from the DRIN Familian Ministry statement on the occasion of the anniversary of the July 22 1062 Geneva Agreement on Lans)

in encroaching actions on the Tastion liberated sons The U.S. has repeatedly air hombed and strafed fiercely the areas controlled by the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Alliance of the Laction Patriotic Neutralist Forces razing townships and villa es, savagely massacring Laotian civilians, Besides, the U.S has used the airspace and territory of Laos for aggression against Vict Nam All U.S. and its Laotian tagger' clanders against the DRVN cannot obscure the with that the US is ommitting an intervention and aggression in Laos. The DRVN Government

has consistently respected the rofe Geneva Agreement on Laos. As a signatory to this accord, the DRVN Government severely condemns the brazen intervention and averession of the U.S. and its stoomes afainst I am and demands that the U.S. strictly implement the 1062 Geneva Agreement on Lags

The DRVN Government fully supports the legitimate position of the Laction Patriotic Front as expounded in its statement and memorandum on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, urges that the U.S. stop its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw all U.S. military personnel and Thai satellite troops from Laos. first and foremost the U.S. must end immediately its bombardments of the Laotion torritory so as to make it possible for the Lantians to settle their own affairs on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and the present situation in

The 20th of July in the World

N the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Nam (July 20), many meetings and other activities in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle took place various countries in the

of people and touch off the

The Soviet Union: The Nam Friendship and of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People's Struggle against U.S. Aggression" opened on July 18, 1969. A celebration meeting was called in Moscow, in which Gen P.I. Batov, Vice-President of the USSR-Viet Nam Friendship Society, warmly hailed the successes won by the armed forces and people in both zones of Viet Namand demanded that American imperialists unconditionally withdraw from South Viet Nam all their troops and those of satellite countries, and res-pect the right of self-deter-mination of the South Viet- "Weeks of Solidarity with the Victnamese people" were also kept in other socialist countries : the Peo ple's Democratic Republic of Korea, Cuba; the German Democratic Republic, Po-land, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Ezectostovakia, Ru-mania, Bulgaria, Mongolis. Everywhere U.S. aggression in Viet Nam was most strong-ly condemned by the popular

- International organizations including the International Association of Demo eratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the In-ternational Federation of Democratic Women,... have stepped up their solidarity and support activities in favour of Viet Nam.

- The Permanent Committee of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People against the U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, for the Defence of Peace launched on this occasion an appeal exposing

the dark design of the U.S. aggressors; the appeal said, called · Vietnamiza tion' of the war in order to pursue and step up the war under other la-bels to prolong U.S. military occupation of South Viet Nam : meanwhile with the "withdrawal of 25,000 U.S. troops" subterfuge, its raised a ballyhoo about the raised a ballyhoo about the "unilateral de-escalation" in the hope of placating public opinion which urged that the U.S. end the war and repatriate all its troops. The Permanent Committee called on the progressiv to step up now more than ever their solidarity with and support to the Vietnam-

American and Thai mili-

tary personnel have com-

manded the rightist forces

se people in all fields. On July 19, a grand meeting was held in Paris by the France Peace Movement under the slogan "the French People at the Side of Viet Nam". It was attend-ed by many leaders of the movement and various mass



After successful fighting : Laotian liberation fighters

entertained by a dance and song ensemble

In the U.A.R. the "Support Viet Nam" Week was bserved from July 14 to 20 under the sponsorship of the Arab Socialist Union, the Peace Council and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

- In Syria, Tanzania Burns Pakiston Great Rei

tain Italy, West Germany, etc. many railies and meetings in support, and for the victory, of the Vietnam se people took place under the ogans, "En! the War of S., Get Out of Viet Nam We Are Entirely on the Side of the heroic Vietnamese

(continued from page 8)

intellectuals of South Viet Nam are not ashamed of the memory of their fore-fathers. They have the right to hold high their heads, and in fact have held them high, preserving their fearless high, preserving their learless dignity even when threat-ened with death by the aggressors and traitors, like Thu khoa Huan who wrote this undying verse: "Let them behead me, an unyi-lding captain !"

elementary freed

'defending freedom', a free

cessfully rammed down the

South Vietnamese people's throat these last few years.

Sad to say, the South Viet-

namese people have never

enjoyed any freedom, have

never been masters of their destiny since U.S. interven-

tion in this country. For

although the Americans claim they are 'defending freedom' they are in fact

defending regimes that trample upon freedom. When these rules collapse

or fail through their own rottenness and impotence, the only thing the Americans know is to 'defend freedom'

by dropping millions of tons of bombs on Vietnamese

society with torrents of dol-lars, that is, by utterly

sapping the material and moral foundations of this country. As a Vietnamese, I cannot tolerate this."

(Professor Ly Chanh Trung,

at a meeting organized by

Students in Saigon, Sep-tember 1068).

can extinguish the fire of friedom burning in the hearts of the people, and voices urging the restoration of peace continue to resound land and alear in meetings loud and clear in meetings and demonstrations, and in "sitting", "standing" and "marching press conferen-

In the ranks of those fighters, the intellectuals held a deserving position.

A further cause of the agony of the intellectuals as well as of the entire people under the U.S.-pupcet regime is the barbarous stifling of the most 1 IOWEVER, what causes the South Vietnamese s not merely the fact tha they are personally insulted and their longing for freedom frustrated. They have reali-zed that their ordeals are freedoms and only a tiny part of the misery of the whole nation. Personal A Saigon university pro-fessor has said: "As a Vietnamese, my heart sinks at the spectacle of foreigners indinity can never be worse then the humiliation impose on one's conquered people; brazenly ravaging my native land with the most up-to-date and most frightful is only a consequence of the loss of national independmeans, under the pretext of ence and sovereignty.

Ever since the electrifying general offensives and con-certed uprisings in the early spring of 1968, and with the liberation war carried into the last lair of the enemy, even those intellectuals who were the least concerned about the realities of life could witness the most hor-rible massacres perpetrated by the Americans and agents right at their door-

Those abominable crimes Those abominable crimes of the Americans, which "make stones cry out", have sparked off unprecedented indignation all over the world. Renowned scholars and scientists, who had hitherto confined themselves ries, have taken to the street to denounce the Americans and their puppets as the most vicious war criminals in human history. How moving the sight of Italian savants, who had never participated in any political activities even in their own country, spending a whole night standing in wintry weather in a Roman square to express their con-demnation of the American imperialists' crimes in Viet

The above opinion depicts in a fairly comprehensive way the tragic loss of all freedoms suffered by the people and especially the intellectuals under the pre-Even people abroad having reacted that way, how could Vietnamese intellectuals resent U.S.-puppet domination. It exposes the close associa-tion between the puppet rule frain from sharing in the sufferings of their compaof the traitors, which 'tramples upon freedom', and their American masters And so one may say that

of our entire people

bloody aggression. in enemy-occupied areas, the heart of patriotic intellec-tuals irrespective of tendency Clearly no freedom, no democratic right whatsoever can be granted by the Amerand political conviction bear can be granted by the Alberican imperialists and their lackeys, who show no regard for man's spiritual life and his most elevated feelings. Their in unison at the fight of das-tardly crimes committed by the Americans and their agents. More and more of them take a resolute part brand of "freedom" means freedom for the thugs in paciin one movement or another and militate in various way fication" and Operation Engle to kill and massacre, freedom for them to close down a host of newspapers and for peace, independence and freedom. For them, the truth contained in these words Nothing is more precious arrest journalists, writers, teachers and others. Their than independence and free dom!" shines ever more dazzingly, and in this confer-ence hall we are happy to brand of "culture mean to open nightclubs and turn Saigon into what has been called by Senator Fulsee many who have given bright a "huge brothel the exciting life and struggle

But no savage persecution

South Viet Nam Intellectuals... Ha Tinh and the Production...

(continued (som back 3)

April 1 and November that time could be termed without exaggeration fantactic and there was no denying that the Americans had succeeded at no mo-ment in disrurting the traffic. How to explain this "miracle" and thereby prove the vanity and ludicrous ness of American strategists claim to "seal off the route to the South" by concentrat-ing their bombing on a narrow coastal fringe not more

It was in this historic con-

text that we chose to visit Shock Youth Brigade 557. On a late April sunny morning, we arrived at this famous road junction of Dong Loc where we first bowed our hands before the monument erected in memory of the 10 heroic young girls who met with their death while per forming this dangerous delicate task which disposal of unexploded bombs left on the terrain by the Vankee pirates. Then we Yankee pirates. Then we met the leader of Company 557, Pham Ba Sang, an enerbright and penetrating eyes. This famous brigade of Shock Vouth was set up on lune 8, 1965 and comprised 8 com-panies assigned by the pro-vincial committee the job of keeping traffic going at several points situated not far from

> First of all, a description is called for of the site which met our eyes when we reached the road-junction. At first sight, this area reminded us of a sort of derelict building site where the earth, churned up and pockmarked with bomb craters, accentuated this impression of limitless devastation and barren wilderness. Had it not been for volosions, now near, now far away, of the bombs which littered the ground in quantity still difficult to estimate one would have the impression of a desert of the Arizona type... It was in this fantastic environment that the 8 companies of ing over the last 3 months.

Dong Loc road-junction.

In January 1067, the enemy began attacking this road junction at the rate of one raid per day or per inght. It was precisely from June 1067 to January 1062 that it was chiefly from April 1068 that the enemy began to throw his deposition on the one of January 1062 that the second January 1062 that the second January 1062 the January 1062 the January 1062 to January 1062 the January 1062 many as 420 bombs. varied between 100 and 500 kilog. Then, in May of the same year, the Yankees completed the panoply of their weapons by releasin steel-pellet bombs and roo kets destined to obstruct repair work in this sector.

On May 9, 1968, an engi-On May 9, 190%, an engineering team was formed, con-prising 5 young boys and 5 young girls still in their teens. Their job consisted in locating the site of the bombs which had not yet exploded

and disposing of them. This was beyond imagination, had been fulfilled, either by day or by night under increasent attacks by flights of aircraft which sought every means to prevent repair work. The only shelters available were spaced out along the road enabling our young volunteers to avoid, should it so happen, death which was constantly threat ening them.

Between May 9 and November 30, 1968, this small engineering team had to witness the dropping of 13,200 bombs, 12,452 of which went immediately. To this should be added 6,500 magne-tic delayed - action bombs That was not all. These lade and lasses were in a position to watch and observe the release of 63 CBU's and the firing of 295 rocket salvoes... All iunction alone!

In taking me to these

In taking me to these places, people told me that formerly there was in this area an important irrigation canal for the ricefields. My incredulous eyes scanned all the environs without discovering the least trace of this anal which had literally been blotted out. Our "aces of Dong Loc had the mission to destroy the bombs not only on dry ground but also under water and this job was accomplished mostly at night by the light of enemy flares. The toughest nut to crack was the clearing magnetic bombs out of magnetic bombs out of the water in proximity of a bridge. It was the deputy leader of this team of sappers, Nguyen Cao Hoan, who had had the ingenious idea of exploding them by a device which any volunteer can apply. As for the time-bombs, one would me-rely destroy them in their narrowest part with the TNT taken from other bombs. Those bombs which could not be disposed of were re-moved elsewhere.

July 6, 1968 was the most

trying day with 650 bombs dumped by the enemy in-

also fallen armymen to bury and wounded men to attend

put in 250 work-days to help

to Lastly, our young

cluding 24 magnetic bombs. Nine bombs hit the road, interdicting it over a distance of 250 metres. The problem was to repair this section as quickly as possible and 100 youths set to work to restore the damaged road portion to traffic by mid-night. Thanks to their youthfulness and will to re-open this route to convoys in the shortest delay possible, the repair was over at 10 pm. One would think at to p.m. One would time that such a tough and dan-gerous job had absorbed our young friends all the time. Nothing of the kind, how-ever! All these young people had finished their 7th form and a part of their evenings was devoted to learning, to say nothing of film shows and artistic and cultural entertairments. Apart from these "routine" and "norm-al" activities, (these words al" activities, (these words are on the tongue of Vict-namese time and again), there was the problem raised by burned or damaged lorries whose cargos should be salvaged. There were

houses and shelters I also had the opportunity

to interview Nguyen Cao Hoan, deputy leader of this engineering team whose activities I have just described. In front of me was one of the most typical representatives of these onths who were just out their teens and who were born with the August tors Revolution and base grown up with the DRVN.
With inborn modesty, this frank and intelligent-looking young man explained to me in a mild and unaffected voice what he had assemblished and what his comrades had done. He did not hesitate to confide to me that he was filled with apprehension member team he had to explode his first bomb, a 700 pounder. That morning, they put their theory into practic by disposing of 7 bombs. On 2 occasions, tense moments came with a magnetic homb hidden under the water. Hoan fter an hour of strenuous effort under the water, he finally discovered the bomb. What remained to be done was the application of his device and the bomb was done away with

At another time, a ded bomb was embedded right in the middle of the road. As it was only 3 metres from bridge, its disposal should be carried out without delay It was midnight and Yankee aircraft kept dropping flares. He and two of his comrades probed the road to locate the bomb. Hoan finally dis-covered it and marked the emplocement with his shirt As the next step, all three return ed with an explosive char ge. They only needed to get close to the bomb, a magne-tic one again, dig a hole under it, and put the charge in. With the 60-cm fuse, there was only one minute

to spare to take shelter. would like to do later on, he replied without hesitation become an army officer. He was good in maths and had always qualified for the general mathematic competi tion examination which takes place yearly in his province.

I also met Pham Thi Cuc. a 21-year old lass who had bee in the famous "ten-girl group. She also finished the 7th form last year. Her lungs being hit by a bomb splinter in a "coordinates reading" bombing, since August 1968 she has not taken part any bomb destruction. As I future plan she smiled, perplexed. Upon my insistence she said that she was dreaming of becoming

ND so ended my visit to A Dong Loc, a visit so short which left me a load of impressions, thoughts and projects... I tried to vi-sualize what these young men and women would become in the next 5 or 10 years. I left Dong Loc. optimistic as the future of Viet Nam.

ANTOINE DAUPHIN

N mid July, the PLAF continued to strike at

continued to strike at the enemy in 3 provinces north, northwest and southwest of Saigon, west of Hue, south of the DMZ and in Pleiku and Dalat (Western High Plateaux).

On July 10 and 11, they stormed many enemy positions within and without My Tho town, 60 Km southwest of Saigon: the "Open Arms" centre, pupeta artillery Battalion 71, the artifield, Binh Duc tose, 6km west of the town, PLAS shells hit HQ of U.S. Division 9, the artifield and port installations; 200 Gfs killed or womeled, 5 choppers destroyed, 1 war vessel sunk.

500° adverse troops were put out of action at the "Open Arms" centre, the airfield, base of Artillery Battalion 7; and a number of posts in 6 other subsectors. In the two onsets against Tan Hiep sub-sector, Spkin morth of the town, and the military training centre a toll of 200 enemy troops

In Tay Ninh province 87km northwest of Saigon, on July to and it, regional troops attacked the enemy in 13 localities (including two subsectors) and a company of the First Cay, at Loc Ninh, 13 km northeast of the town, inflicting 200 enemy casualties; 3 choppers were blasted out of the skirs a war vessels sent to the bottom a tos mm cannon destroyed. In the July 7 and 11 engagements on the Eastern Vani Co river, 15km south of the town, to war vessels were sunk or burnt, 100 enemy troops killed.

On July 10, the PLAF also intercepted 2 companies of the First Cav. on Highway N°13, 80km north of Saigon, disabling 80 Gls. On July 12 on the same road, they engaged an American column, killing 30 GIs and wrecking

In an ambush against an enemy convoy on Highway N°13 on July 17, at 11 am., the PLAF destroyed 62 vehicles (1) tanks) out of 32 vehicles, downed 10 aircraft, and put out of action

200 American soldiers.

Previously, on July 4, they wiped out 16 military vehicles in a mine attack 2km north of Hon Quan

southwest of A Bia: 130 GIs killed or wounded, 6 tanks wrecked, 4 choppers downed.

On July 12 and 14, they struck at the columns of Bastalion 1 of Regiment 3, and Bastalion 1 of Regiment 1, U.S. Airborne Division 101, inflicting 150 casualties on the enemy and knocking out of the skies 7 choppers. From July 26 17, in, the A Bia area, the enemy, continually baassed by the PLAF, lost 700 rmm (mostly GB).

Military Operations

Summing up, from July 10 to 11 in these 3 provinces, the PLAF put out of action 1,100 enemy troops, blasted 22 military vehicles, brought down 8 choppers, sank or set aftre 13 river vessels.

According to additional details given by Giail Phong Press Agency regarding the raid on "Paloma" camp of U.S. Navy in Saigon 5th District, the self-defence forces in the city disabled 157 Yankees (including many officers) and heavily damaged the facade of the 5-storey building.

— On the night of July 18, regional troops in Tra Vinh province, 100km southwest of Saigon, stole into the town and killed 100 men at the "Open Arms" centre and the police station and Bao An troops.

On July 6, 1966, regional troops in Ca Mau province, 240km southwest of Saigon, sank three yessels.

— In A Bia region, 45km southwest of Hue, on July 10 and 17, the PLAF intercepted an American company of Battalion 1, Brigade 1, and a rescue party, 2 km

put out of action, 31 aircraft downed and 6 tanks destroyed.

I north of Quang Tri (south of the 17th Parallel) was repeatedly taken to task at Con Tien, Can Viet, Dong Ha in the first fortnight of July, taking one casualties (300 GIs) and having 23 military vehicles blasted, 9 helicopters downed and 3 vessels sunk.

In the Western High Plateaux, on July 16 the PLAF ambushed an enemy convoy on Road 19, about 40 km exist of Pleiku, destroying 30 vehicles. Previously on July 4j in a counter-raid at 30 km north of Pleiku, regional troops had put out of action 50 enemy soldiers and crounded a chooper.

On July 10, they hammered at a post deferded by a company of 1800 An troops, 35 km southwest of Da lat, wiping out the whole unit of 80 men, than 60 others of a rescue party and 3 military vehicles.

The same day, many enemy posts at Gia Nghia town, 175 km northeast of Saigon, were stormed: a Bao An platoon and 60 pupet troops and 4 military vehicles put out of action.

SAIGON STUDENTS OPPOSE MILITARY TRAINING

THIEU-Ky-Huongs' orders to put students through military training during the summer holidays met with a growing and stiff opposition from university population.

On July 14, in a sit-in at the Faculty of Pharmacy in which 'MPs' also took part, 1,500 students from various sections of the Saigon University denounced the violation

of university autonomy, slighting of students' digity and militarization of the University by the pupper daministration. An "Inter-Faculty Committee for the Defence of Students' Rights' was set up and a petition for cancellation of military training for students during the sammer vacation worted.

On the night of July 14, 200 students took part in a protest sit-in at the Faculty of Pharmacy.

The next morning the demonstration went on with an attendance of 2,000. The dissenters stripped their military uniforms and staged a hunger strike.

In face of the fast growing protest movement, the puppet administration took repressive measures (withdraw, all of the deferment certificate from recalcitrants to constitute the protest that the protest increase of examination marks for submissive candidates). However the protest went on from July 6 to 18.

Armed police was sent in to surround the Faculties of Pharmacy, Letters and Sciences. Journalists were denied contacts with the demonstrators and the translation of students' statements into foreign languages was forbidden. Students of the Faculty of Letters were kidnapped by the police.

The reaction of the stu, dents was prompt and vigorous: On July 17, they broke
into the streets in downtown
Saigon while those of the
Faculty of Letters went on a
hunger strike. At a press
conference held by the 'MPs'
who had Jaken part in the
sit-in, one of them condemned
the puppet administration
for "drowing the voice of
the students and infringing
university autonomy".

In spite of official orders, the Saigon press did not hush up the event and many newspapers reported on the students' protest movement with bonner headlines and photos.

On July 19, a students' delegation was received by the 'Deputy Speaker' of the puppet 'Lower House' and given the promise that representations would soon be made to the ruling clique in favour of the students.

On July 20, students of the Buddhis Institute in Saigon and of Da Lat University declared full support to their comrades at Saigon University. The following day, the "Inter-Faculty Committee for the Defence of Students' Rights' announced that another wave of protest would start on July 24, 1050.

South Vietnamese Intellectuals in the Common Struggle

(Excerpts from the speech by Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, delegate of the South Viet Nam Radical Socialist Party, at the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives)

A Sone thinks back along M the years, one may say that there have been in the world very few regimes so much hated by the intellectuals as the U.S.-puppet regime in South Vet Nam. Under the dictatorial yoke of Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother Nhu, intellectuals, like people of other walks of life, were tortured.

jailed, murdered. Worse still they were scorned and insulted. However, for the sake of demagogy, Diem and Nhu put on the cloak of intellectuals and invented deceitful dottrines to serve as ideological basis for their terror and repression. For their part, the present Them-Ky-Houng clapue have cast off the fig-leaf hiding their cruelty and truculence. The teator Nguyen Van Thieu hurled abuse at the intellectuals, using the language he had acquired while serving in the French colonialists "auxiliary troops". Could any honest intellectual, including those in the pupper administrative mechanic, contain his anger when Sgiven Van Thieu referred

to the intelligentsia as "those rascals" and the hooligan Nguyen Cao Ky shook his fist at intellectual personalities demanding peace, independence and neutrality?

These traitors forget or deliberately deny that the intellectual personalities standing for peace, independence and neutrality, maintain close ties with the agood traditions of Vietnamese intelligentsis. In their veins flows the blood of Nguyen Trai and Thu Khoa Huan and during the oppear anti-French resistance and after, they have had such representatives as That Van Long.

Le Quang Vinh, and others, whose dauntlessness worthy of our forefaworthy of our forefathers. They forget that among these people whom they called "rascals" and threatened to liquidate, many have in spite of prison and arrest remained loyal to the cause of national liberation, white others have refused to collaborate with the cnemy for long years, and that a largs number of intellectual and civil servants, though compelled to serve in the puppet administration, have kept their allegiance to the native land. No, the true

(Continued page 7)